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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

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Sweden

A NEW METHOD OF ENSILING FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL ORIGIN

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A New Method of Ensiling Foodstuffs and Feedstuffs of Vegetable and Animal Origin.

By

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Summary

In ensiling both vegetable and animal material, first-class silage is obtained if sufficient quantities of a meal mixture consisting of enzyme-rich malt and cereal, in the mixing ratio of 1:5 or 1:10, are added to the fresh, finely divided fodder. This meal mixture supplies lactic-acid bacteria, together with the amino acids and vitamins which these bacteria require for their growth, and, above all, carbohydrates (starch), which are hydrolysed by the enzymes in the malt to sugar fermentable by the lactic-acid bacteria.

In ensiling forage crops with malt-cereal meal, it was found that the effluent can safely be kept in the silo by absorption in chopped straw mixed with the green fodder, thus avoiding large losses of nutrients from the fodder and rather heavy contamination of the surrounding water recipients.

Dried silage of fish, beef and blood, ensiled with malt-cereal meal, proved to be unobjectionable from a sanitary point of view.

Hens were fed for a year with dried silages made from rumen contents, fish and pigs' blood. Their state of health and egg production were good; the eggs and carcasses were of good quality and did not give any unpleasant taste or smell.

This new means of preserving organic matter is so simple that it can be practised at sea, using absolutely fresh fish which is directly ground together with the malt-cereal meal. There also appears to be a possibility of producing, after the necessary modifications, a cheap protein of biologically full value for direct human consumption.